REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,856.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,7 0 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingoria	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	20	,, Nagapatam	May 1
,, Carwar	20	,, Pondicherry	2
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	4
,, Cannanore	22	,, Coconada	6
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Visagapatam	7
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopaulpore	8
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	9
,, Alleppy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahoneerah	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	May 1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bahrein	1
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Busreh	26	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	12
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. RICHARDSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. RHODES, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

No-bit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26? Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as one of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.
WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 13th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

To	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property situate at Orta Baixa or Dookerwady.

ON SATURDAY, the 2?th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Pandu Domingoe, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following Property :—

All that piece or parcel of Furzundary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Orta Baixa or Dookerwady in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. —, containing by admeasurement 2 3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Pando Domingos, deceased, and partly by the property of Ru-tompjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property of Nanjee Moorarjee, on or towards the south partly by the public passage, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee, and partly by the property of the said Nanjee Moorarjee.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Gilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinder, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION *Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.*

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, *NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c, as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORK NORWICH, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 36s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AT THE NEW AND ORIGINAL JOKES.

IMMENSE APPLAUSE GAINED BY THE BEAUTIFUL BALLADS AND VOCAL QUARTETTES,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WHICH, WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED ON

FRIDAY, 10TH APRIL 1874.

☞PROGRAMME KHO-DEKKHO.☜

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON will PRESIDE at the PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Instrumental Overture (Somambula)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus (Masaniello)	Company
Quaintette—Dreaming of Angels	Mr J C Talbot and Company
Nonsensical Rhymes	Mr Harry Leslie
Voice of the Mountain Land	Mr W Hogarth
Vocal Quartette—The Soldier's Love	Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, and Hogarth.
The Little one that Died	Mr G H Henri
The Palkee-Wallahs	Dave Carson
The Bird on the Tree	Mr G Norville

FINALE—Comic descriptive Legend: THE HAUNTED HOUSE *Lecturer*—Mr W Hogarth.

Mediums for disposing of Spirits	Dave Carson and Harry Leslie.
Ghosts attired in the costume of the reputed old —— Gongs, Cymbals, Bottled Lightning, Thunder, &c, &c	By several Members of the Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

The Yaller Gal that winked at me ... Harry Leslie.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL MELANGE, Mr and Mrs J O PIERCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN SKETCH

THE BENGALEE BABOO'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON!

DAVE CARSON.

Quartette (Orpheus)..Messrs. Norville, Henri, Pierce, & Hogarth,

MR. HARRY LESLIE, in his great original Burlesque,

PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION.

Song (The Stirrup Cup) ..... Mr W Hogarth.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Operatic Burlesque, entitled,

THE BANDIT'S BRIDE OR, FIRST SHE WOULD AND THEN SHE WOULDN'T.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Mdlle. (Oyster) Patti	Signora Talbotini.
Senor Elvino Maurico	Signor Norvillio.
Don Joan Fernandez	Mons. Henrion.
Davejee Carsonbhoy	Dave Carson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ..... Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., and at the doors. Price Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

NOTICE.—AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of RAILWAY SERVANTS in INDIA.—A MEETING will be held at the FITZGERALD HOTEL, BYCULLA, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., (Railway Time), at which the General Secretary will state the necessity for and the benefits to be derived from amalgamation.

All Railway employés are invited to attend.

F. T. ATKINS,
General Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BALKRISHNA CHINTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ESHWADABAEE, widow of the said BALKRISHNA CHINTOBA ..... Applicant.

An application for grant of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the above-named BALKRISHNA CHINTOBA, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the above-named Applicant. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of April 1874.

MANSUKHLALL M. MUNSHI,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till noon, on the 10th instant, for the execution by contract of ordinary and petty REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, Butcher's Island, Elephanta, Fow Pier, and Hog Island, for the Season 1874-75.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and copies of the Schedules of Rates in which the Tenders are to be based obtained by personal application at the Defence Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 5.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 9th April 1874.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nature of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GHATEE ETHORA BHAU BHOPPAY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell unto NANSEYBHOY GANGJEE and ALLABAKAYA SAJAN, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Chinch Bunder Second Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or there-bouts, and square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or there-bouts, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the compound wall of the property of Sheriff Salaymahomed, on or towards the west partly by the property of said Sheriff Salaymahomed and partly by the vacant land of Juggonnath Fukoorjee, on or towards the south by the vacant land of the said Juggonnath Fukoorjee, and on or towards the east by the said Chinch Bunder Second Row. All persons having claim upon the above-mentioned premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitor to the purchasers, at his Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 8th day of April 1874.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this paper.

FOR HIRE, a powerful STEAM PUMP for PUMPING out WELLS. For particulars apply to MR. F. KERNER, Apollo Bunder.

CHAMPAGNE.—A few dozens, at Rs. 25, to CLOSE a SHIPMENT. RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

BANDORA HILL.—TO BE LET, from 1st of May, the BUNGALOW now in the occupation of W. Pendlebury, Esquire. Apply to W. BULLOCK, 8, Church Lane.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on comparative trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a. to Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 0 to 17 0
Overland do	25 0
Warm do	25 0 to 35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 100 0
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 68 8
Pyjamas	16 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0
White do	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0
Silk and Wool	52 0
Under Vests, from	14 0
Do. Pants	26 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0

	Rs. a. to Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Portmanteaus, from	12 0 to 40 0
Overland Trunks	23 0
Solid Leather	49 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	8 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
English Feather do.	7 8
Horse Hair do.	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do	4 0
Warm do. do	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponge, Bath, large	3 0
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maods, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 10

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	55 to 60 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Vest	12 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8 8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60 0
,, Vest	12 0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18 0
,, Scotch Fancy Trousers	16 0
Fancy Diagonal Morning Coat	43 0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35 0
,, ,, ,, Vest	10 0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	10 0
,, Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0
,, Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, Single Breasted	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0

	Rs. as.
Coloured Alpaca Double Breasted, Best Quality	13 0
Brown Holland Suits	14 0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality.)	10 0
,, Trousers (1st Quality.)	5 0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9 0
,, Trousers (2nd Quality.)	4 8
Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0
,, Trousers or Breeches	23 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0
,, Trousers or Breeches	21 0
White Cord Riding Coat	15 0
,, Trousers or Breeches	15 0
Brown Khakee Suits	30 0

SHIRTS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts	per doz. 45 0
,, ,, ,,	,, 60 0
Linen Wrists and Fronts	,, 7 8
Badham's Dress Shirts	each 6 8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	per doz. 60 0
Badram's French Cambric Shirts	each 8 8
Badham's English Cambric ,,	,, 9 0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns)	,, 11 0
Badham's Silk and Wool ,,	,, 11 0
Badham's Spun Silk ,,	

COLLARS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's West End Collars	per doz. 6 8
Badham's Dux Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Mall Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Regent Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Shakespere Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Oxford Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's London Society	,, 6 8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup	,, 6 8
Badham's First Lord	,, 7 0
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie	,, 7 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BINOCULAR FIELD & RACE GLASSES.

THE "MARINE" Binocular Glass, jointed to suit any sight, each glass has twelve Achromatic Lenses

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 9TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost unaltered, but at the close of business the tendency was slightly in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are the same as quoted yesterday.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11⅞d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1/11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. to 11/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 247

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 98⅛
Do. demand..... 99 to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On Ceylon Bank, 60 days' sight. 217. to 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 107¼
Four & half per cent. ... ...103 1/8 to ¼
Four per cent. 102¼
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 109¼
years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .....11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise .....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills .....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper .....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-10
Carolas ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 2 11½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

STEAMER rates are down to £2-12-6, little enquiry. The Swedish steamer Atlantic has been entered out for Liverpool.

Sailing ship's freights are firm at £3-2-6 for Liverpool and £3-12-6 for Havre.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d. / Myrabolams ..... £2 7s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... / Cotton ..... } £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / ,, Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 20 per ton. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colaba Land shares at better rates. Bank of Bombay, Mofussil Press and Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ..	737½
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	413¾
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
15,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	175	6 p.ct.	National Bank	257
12,000	500	all	20 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	450

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,350
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-32	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares .....
.....	£20	13 13-32	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 5-32	do.	Do. New Shares .....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,750
900	2,000	all		Bhownugger M. & P. Co.	1,575
900	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Bombay United	1,280 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,500	1,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,750
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,370
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spining	650
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manekji Petit's	1,405
250	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
900	2,500	a l	150 p.s	Oriental	4,000
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,425
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425
500	1,000	250	50p.s	Do. Do. 3/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s	Abar Cotton Press Co ...	1,600
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	4,600
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,500	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	700
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	175
320	1,000	1,000	100	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	2,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.....	4,000 xd
3 0	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
3 0	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	375
600	2,000	5 0 0 0		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,050
4 0	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1 025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,600
150	850	all	90 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 ps	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000		all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
3,150		100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	90
4,000	0	all	1¼ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank .....
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank .....

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite the same as reported in our previous issue. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500 pieces Grey Shirtings to ar. 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. at Rs. 6 6 6
15,950 ,, White Tanjibs ... 33 ,, 20 ,, ... at ,, 1 8 3
2,100 ,, ,, Jaconets ... 40 ,, 20 ,, Rs. 3-6 6 0 ,, 4 4 0

COTTON, &c.

In the telegraph intelligence of Wednesday evening the Liverpool Cotton Market is reported as having closed dull with a decline of ⅛ per lb. in American futures. The sales of the day amount to 12,000 only, of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,000 are Surats, which are said to be very dull. Imports at Liverpool are given at 33,000 bales, and the day's receipts at U. S. ports amount to about 8,000. The quotations both for arrivals and ready cottons show no change when compared with the previous ones, Fair Dholleras being quoted 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d, Hingunghaut at 6¼, Orleans at 8 5/16d, and Mid Uplands at 17 cents. Piece Goods remain in the same position without change in value. The produce markets are generally in the same position with the exception of Coffee, for which there is a fair enquiry at generally previous rates. In the price of Bar Silver we notice no change whatever.

Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated the 8th instant, when Piece Goods were quiet 7 lbs. stood at Rs. 4-0, and 8¼ lb. at Rs. 5-10. Money seems to be more in demand as it will be apparent from the fluctuations on sterling exchange and Government Securities 6 months' sight Bills now stand at 10.11¾d., showing an advance of ¼ on our previous rate. Government securities are a shade lower in value.

The Cotton Market here has been quieter, and there has been a fall of one to two rupees per candy. The unfavourable advices from home have caused the purchasers somewhat unwilling to operate freely at our quotations, in consequence of which the purchases of the day are hardly up to 900 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee ..... Rs. 179 80
,, Akote ..... ,, 184-85
,, Broach M G ..... ,, 190-92
,, Hingunghaut ..... ,, 204-5
,, Dholleras ..... ,, 174-79
,, Vingorla ..... ,, 169-71
,, Sawginned ..... ,, 188-90

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies New Khandeish ..... at Rs. 162½
75 ,, ,, ,, W S ..... at ,, 157
100 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 160
100 ,, ,, ,, W S ..... at ,, 160
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 160-63
50 ,, ,, Broach M.G..... at ,, 190
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 192
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 192
50 ,, ,, Neriad ..... at ,, 157
50 ,, ,, Mowa ..... at ,, 179
25 ,, ,, Barsee ..... at ,, 174½
100 ,, ,, Julgaum F. P. B ..... at ,, 172
25 ,, ,, Korinar ..... at ,, 152
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 152

YARNS.

The market remains in the same state, and prices in the absence of business are nominal. No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Mooltan (s)	Fentiman	Hongkong, March 19.
	Royal Minstrel (s)...	Henderson	North Shield, Feb. 15.
	Celia (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Feb. 24.
9	Killarney (s)	O'Neill	Jeddah, March 26.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Neutercreek, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Indian Empire	Blackwood ...	London and Bremenhaven.
	Adda	Cas-ey	Mauritius.
	Hector (s).....	Shera.....	Liverpool.
	Nagotana (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Caster, Marnasig, to Trieste, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Atlantic, to Liverpool.
Ship Granite City, to Havre.
Barque Bluche, to Tellicherry.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVAL.
7 India (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
April. DEPARTURE.
6 Glenroy .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Bellona (s) 25 cases yellow metal, Young and Co.; 191 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s) 18 boxes tobacco, Rehimtoola Caderbhoy; 4 cases candles, Ibhicoo Sazba & Co.
Colombo (s) 30 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptocla; 5 hogsheads sherry, 33 cases rum, and 34 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 8 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolhusson Abdoolcurhim; 8 casks paint, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.
Ava (s) 59 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Goodhope (s) 10 cases claret and 15 cases champagne, Culter, Palmer and Cp.
Walmer Castle, 59 cases brandy, A. C. Dady & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 75 cases brandy and 1 case corks, L. Sibille & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia (s) 18 cases brandy, Merwanjee Cursetjee.
Persia (s) 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 85 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Hurry & Co.
Greenock, 120 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 51 bales cotton, Nursee Tezpall.
Manilla, 30 bales cotton, Sonderdass Mararjee; 1,050 bales cotton, Graham & Co.
Ellen Bates, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Ardgowan, 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.
City of Richmond, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 300 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 450 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ellerslie, 300 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Liverpool, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
John Tennant s, 150 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Bellona s, 173 ¿ cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsey.
Hankow s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 125 bags wheat, 22 bales wool, Gocouldass Hurjeewan; 50 bales wool, Cursondass Muthooradass; 45 bales wool, Premjee Peraj; 1,750 bags linseed, Remington & Co.
Excelsior s, 50 bales cotton, The L. A. & A. Co; 61 bales cotton, T. R Roopjee Mody; 75 bales wool, Nebraj Natumdass; 21 cases dry ginger, Valubdass Vundrawandass; 21 cases dry ginger, Gocouldass Hurjeewandass; 108 bales cotton, Puttabhoy Ameejee; 25 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 90 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhajee; 45 bales wool, Valubdass Jairam.
Amelia s, 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 1,500 bags galls, Shamjee Narronjee & Co; 60 bags myrabollams, Muthooradass Nuthoo.
Elgin s, 300 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Colombo, s, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 52 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manock; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co; 200 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 340 bags linseed, Pooja Daisur; 65 bags umbahuldee, Talab Arbee; 500 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 52 bales cotton, Rowjee Prajjee; 20 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Pegasus, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 166 pieces ivory, Peermahomed Adumjee; 800 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co; 47 cases oilbanum, C. Nanjee; 76 bales tobacco, and 702 baskets gutta percha, P. and O. Co.
Border Chieftain s, 18 bales hides and 7 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Herjee; 8 bales hides and skins, R. L. Southern and Co; 45 cases rosa oil, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 750 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Acacia, 1,100 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co.
Granite City, 3,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Renown, 519 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co; 1,450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Pekin, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 7.

Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, from Matheran.
Sempley Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Declalee.

APRIL 8.

Broadbent, Captain, Bengal 4th Battlion Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Umballa.

APRIL 9.

Anderson, Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 9.

Palin, Colonel, 11th Regiment N. I., to join, to Bhooj.
Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment N I., to join to Bhooj.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H A McNair, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, :—
Capt F C Singleton, S C, Adjt, 26th N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in June next.
Capt W Lockhardt, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in June next :—
Maj N B Thoyts, S C, Cantonment Mag, Kurrachee.

Sub-Conductor Jas ea Trickett, Ordnance Department, is re-nded to regimental duty in the rank held by him previous to his appointment as a Warrant Officer.

Erratum—In G G No 168, 11th March 1874, removing the name of Lieut W DeW Van from the List of the Bombay Staff Corps, for "31st Dec 1873" read " 31st Oct 1873."

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nanabhai Haridas, Esquire, appointed to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the necessary declaration of Office on 7th April 1874.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend privilege leave of absence granted to Mir Sarvotiam, Sakharam Dramslator and Interpreter, High Court, for a period of a fortnight, from 27th March 1874.

Lieut C W H Sealy to act as Cantonment Mag, Aden, until further orders. Lieut Sealy is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, within the limits of the Aden Cantonment.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Waston and Lieut Col A Y Shortt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Palanpur, on the 23rd ulto.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Luxman Juggonath, Hoozoor Depy Collr of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 16th idem.

The following appointments are made pending Mr A H Plunkett's joining the appointment of Actg second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, vice Mr H L Wright :—

Mr W H Payne to act as second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, Mr Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggery to act as third class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, Mr W Younge to act as fourth class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium. With effect from the date of Mr Wright's departure on leave.

Mr Madhowrao Gauobe to act as Extra Asst Comr of Customs and Opium.

Mr J R Arthur, C S., is allowed an extension for one month of the special leave granted to him under Govt Order of the 16th Feby last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Anderson has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 19th Jany last.

Mr W G Pedder and Mr E W Raymscroft respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 6th instant.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the following transfers :—

Asst Surg Wisram Ramjee Gholiay, from Bassein Dispensary to Poona Dispensary.

Asst Surg J F Gonsalves, from Uran Dispensary, to Bassein Dispensary.

Asst Surg A de Souza, from Bandora Dispensary, to General Duty, Bombay.

Asst Surg Shamrao Juggonath, Bhewndy Dispensary, to Bandora Dispensary.

Asst Surg Balcrishna Sudamjee, from General Duty, Bombay, to Bhewndy Dispensary.

Asst Surg B Valles, from General Duty, Bombay, to Uran Dispensary.

Mr W M Salmon has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 22nd Jan last.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1874 :—

To be Asst Engrs, first grade—Mr Gopal Rowjee Tiluck, L C E, Mr Wassoodeo Bapoojee and Mr Muccound Ramchunder.

The appointment of Col J A Fuller, R E, as Supdtg Engr, second grade, notified under date the 19th Feb 1874, is to have effect from the 16th Nov 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C F H Johnstone, M A, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral during the absence of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Bombay and of the Revd F L Sharpin.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr T Le Mesurier, Probationary Asst Supt, Gujrat Revenue Survey, having passed a Colloquial Examination in the Guzerati Language, and a preliminary Examination in Departmental Rules and Surveying, on the 8th Nov last, is entitled from that date to the pay and allowances set forth in the Resolution of the Govt of India (Financial Department), dated the 14th April 1868.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Messrs J R Fitzgerald and J Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supy Asst Collr, Belgaum, on the 18th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th April, 1874.

With reference to the Regulations cited at margin, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that Native soldiers of the Deccan or Concan, who are serving in Malwa or Rajpootana, may be allowed furlough for a period of seven instead of six months at the discretion of commanding officers.

Section XXIX. Para 1. Standing orders N I.
Section XIX. Para 2. Standing orders N C.

Vety Surg J J Plunkett, R A, is attached to do duty with the 3rd Hussars.

Mr Plunkett will travel by rail and Dak at the public expense.

Surg S M Salaman is transferred from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Sind Division, and will travel by rail and sea at the public expense.

Maj J Burns, S C, is placed on General duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Capt J F Free (E Batv (Bgde) from 1st May to 31st Oct 1874, to Cashmere and the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs.
Indian Medical Department—Surg Maj R W James, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Staff Corps—Col E A Bacon, for 30 days, from date of departure to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 13	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	... 4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet
China.....	Apr. 21	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 20	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday	April 13	Friday	May 29
,,	,, 20	,,	June 5
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 12
,,	May 4	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 18	,,	July 3
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 10

5½ P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, Spies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformindations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.

Tuesday	April 21	Monday	June 1
Monday	May 4	,,	,, 79
,,	,, 18	,,	July 13
,,	June 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 2	Saturday	June 27
,,	,, 31	,,	July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	,, 5	,,	June 12
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

7 P.M.

Monday	April 13	Friday	June 5
,,	May 11	,,	July 3

5 P.M

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Friday	April 17	Wednesday	Aug. 19
,,	May 1	,,	Sept. 2
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 16
Wednesday	,, 27	Friday	Oct. 16
,,	June 10	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 24	,,	Nov. 13
,,	July 8	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Dec. 11
,,	Aug. 5	,,	,, 25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	April 10	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 26
,,	May 8	,,	Sept. 9
,,	,, 22	Friday	,, 25
Wednesday	June 3	,,	Oct. 9
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 23
,,	July 1	,,	Nov. 6
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 4
,,	Aug. 12	,,	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumthar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor...	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Minar, Kund, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co.....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Decoan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the PARSEE INHABITANTS of Bombay will be held at the "ALLBLESS-BAUG" on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ADOPTING a MEMORIAL ADDRESSED to the MOST NOBLE the MAR

courts martial, and 2 from naval courts martial. Of the prisoners, 73 were Europeans and the remaining 261 were natives.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	"Un Ballo in Maschera"	Strauss.
Selection	"La Straniera"	Bellini.
Waltz	"La Perichole"	Conte.
Selection	"La Favorita"	Donizetti.
Aria	"J. Masnadieri"	Verdi.
Galop	"Freie Gedanken"	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th March 1874, Rs. 89,37,085 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 18,93,502 ; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 15,00,031 ; balance Rs. 93,30,556. There are in addition 24,13,694 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Wednesday Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Mahomed Hoossein Shaik and two other Mahomedans, to take their trial at the present Criminal Sessons of the High Court, the first prisoner on a charge of wrongful restraint and abetment of fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it had been satisfied, and the second on a charge of aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, Edward Jones and three other seamen of the British ship Killarney were charged at the instance of Mr. French, chief officer of the ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The prisoners refused to return to duty, but the magistrate ordered them to be taken on board, as the captain agreed to discharge them with the sanction of the Shipping Master.

THE HINDOO SAINT.—We mentioned the other day the arrival of a Hindoo *Gooroo* (saint) by name Deo Mamlatdar from the mofussil. Large crowds of Hindoos, men, women, and children, continue to visit the Gooroo day and night at his residence on the Girgaum Road. The peace of the locality is disturbed during the whole night, and the neighbours complain of having had no sleep during the last two nights, owing to the noise of the large crowds coming to pay homage to the saint.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 7th April, was 301, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 45 less than the total of the week ending 8th April 1873, and 77 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 209 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex. still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	14	13
Esplanade	10,484	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	6
Market	43,198	...	7	...	1	4	...	...	17	27
Mandwee	33,100	1	9	...	1	1	1	...	15	7
Chakla	74,000	1	16	...	1	1	4	...	28	6
Dongaree	49,873	2	13	...	2	2	4	1	23	13
Dongree	25,556	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	10	7
Dhobeetalao	37,915	2	4	...	1	4	3	...	21	17
Phunswaree	10,763	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	10	...	3	...	4	...	25	4
Kharatalao	23,638	...	4	...	1	3	4	2	17	8
Koombarwara	25,864	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	10	11
Khetwaree	24,817	1	2	...	...	4	1	2	15	9
Girgaum	21,234	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	9	6
Chowpatty	7,541	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Mazagon	20,573	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	5	6
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	3
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	1	13	...	1	4	7	1	40	31
Pareli	13,773	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	10
Seeree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sion	11,572	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	6
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	5	3
Worlee	9,672	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	4
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	644,405	11	108	...	23	30	45	7	301	209
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		73	119	6	32	30	34	3	378	168

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including others).	Total births ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	12	...	5	...	1	18	7
Brahman	3	7	...	...	1	...	16	4
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hindoo of other Caste	1	55	...	12	11	10	114	105
Hindoo Out-caste	...	4	...	3	3	2	13	16
Moosulman	4	24	...	1	10	11	3	84	32
Parsee	2	2	...	...	4	4	2	24	21
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	10	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	108	...	23	30	45	7	301	209
Corresponding week '72.	43	129	6	23	20	32	3	349	219

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS CONCERT.

INDIA is justly described as the paradise of amateurs, for it is not possible to go to any station without hearing of some local celebrities of the drawing-room who, if they had but chosen to go on the stage, would have made Patti pant with envy or Marie Wilton die of shame at seeing herself outdone in her favourite parts. But, after making every allowance for the exaggerations in which Indian society is wont to indulge, it must be acknowledged that Bombay is singularly favoured just now with the presence of amateur singers and musicians of great and varied ability and inexhaustible good nature. It is only a fortnight since their help was freely rendered to make the Scottish Orphanage concert a success; and, although the audience yesterday in the Town Hall was hardly so numerous as at that gathering of the clans, still the Hall was tolerably well filled, the Governor, with that stern sense of duty which makes him attend all such entertainments, being present with his suite, and the general community showing by their interest in the concert a hearty and creditable concern for the welfare of the Byculla Schools. The simple songs sung by the children of the schools were very warmly applauded, the part song of "Gipsies we" obtaining a deserved encore. But why are the small boys not allowed to sing their natural treble, instead of being compelled to take a second part, in which their voices are barely audible? The programme was a little too long, and had evidently been hurriedly arranged, for one or two of the singers substituted other songs for those put down against their names. The favourite tenor of these concerts was to have given "The Death of Nelson," but he sang instead something, we really cannot tell what. The soprano, whose singing always excites enthusiasm, showed the natural and acquired excellences of her voice to perfection in her rendering of "Ah! quel giorno;" but may we be pardoned for humbly offering the suggestion that her elaboration of "Home, Sweet Home," spoils what should be the simple melody of that tender air? We were greatly taken with the unaffected but artistic way in which "The Lark now leaves her watery nest," one of the most charmingly worded of old English songs, was given by a gentleman well-known for the interest he takes in these concerts; and the flute solo was of course all that could be desired. The young gentleman who played the organ had too severe a strain put upon him in being called upon to play as many as three pieces during the concert; and his not yet fully developed powers are shown to more advantage in the performance of grand and comparatively simple compositions like the Coronation Anthem and the chorus from "Israel in Egypt" than in the more delicate and difficult music of Haydn's "Come, Gentle Spring."

MR. JALBHOY AGAIN.

IT may not be generally known that Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy, the ill-starred author or rather translator of a Gujeratee book entitled the "Lives of the Prophets," who, on being forewarned of the brewing of the storm of Mahomedan fanaticism, had to flee to Damaun for shelter, has returned to Bombay. He has been residing in a house situated in Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, at a short distance from a mosque. Having escaped from danger before, Mr. Jalbhoy was nearly getting into serious trouble yesterday. It appears that a complaint was made to the constable of the division to the effect that he had torn away a paper ornamental border from the frame-work of a taboot, slapped the old Mahomedan woman, and insulted the crier of the mosque. The constable ordered Mr. Jalbhoy to be taken with the complainant before Mr. Souter, who, on enquiring into the matter, warned him to be careful in future and released him. Mr. Jalbhoy's friends, we hear, complain that the police took him into custody without a warrant and removed him from his house to the Mazagon Police Office on an unfounded accusation made merely to annoy him.

THE CASE OF THE MAHOMEDAN INSTIGATORS OF THE RIOTERS.

NURREBUX AHMEDBUX, aged about fifty years, one of the ringleaders in the late Mahomedan riots, was brought up on remand, on the 27th ult., at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, and charged with rioting in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on Friday, the 13th February last, and being a member of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Abdool Karim Amiroodin, pleader, for the defence.

The informant was recalled and re-sworn, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, and cross-examined by Mr. Amiroodin for the defence. He said—It was about ten minutes after one o'clock that I saw the prisoner on that day. He came from the direction of the fish bazaar. There were about two hundred or two hundred and fifty men who took part in the riot. Some were on one side, some on the other, and the prisoner was in the middle of the road. He was with the first mob who appeared. I cannot identify the fifty or sixty persons about whom I have spoken in my information. I can identify the prisoner as he was in front of me. I was standing at a window on the first floor of the house, and I partly shut that window. I could see through part of the shutters. The house in which I was standing is on the left hand side of the street going from the Fort, and is upwards of a hundred feet from the Alaibaug. I never saw the prisoner before the riot took place. I saw him a day before I was examined in the High Court. I gave my evidence on the 25th inst. I saw prisoner on the 24th inst. It was after 12 o'clock that I saw him. I did not see him in the interval between the riot on the 13th February and 24th March. The lamp which I say was broken by the prisoner was outside the shop of a house in the same line as I was standing. The lamp was fixed in an iron bar outside the shop. Prisoner had a thick stick, and it was about two cubits and a half in length. There were five or seven Seedees with the prisoner, some of whom had sticks and a few had stones; others had sticks and pieces of firewood. I saw stones thrown at the door of the liquor shop, and thought the door might have been injured. I did not see the door broken. The lock is broken and the door is now open. I did not then see either the door or the lock broken. I saw that the lock had been broken after a while. I saw the prisoner striking the door and the lock and thought that he might have broken them. I spoke to Abdool Ally about the prisoner on the 24th inst. in the High Court. I said to him that I had seen the prisoner in the riot. I also mentioned this matter to Mr. Pestonjee Vakeel. I did not complain to Mr. Souter or Mr. Edginton about the prisoner on the 24th inst. I saw the prisoner on the 25th inst. after 11 o'clock before I was called to give my evidence in the High Court. I then spoke to Dajee Subedar about the prisoner as being one of the rioters on the 13th ult. My friend Ruttonjee Rustomjee was at the other window of the house and was in on the day of the riot. He is not now here. I went into the house at half-past 12 o'clock, and I remained there till 3 o'clock. The riot commenced after 1 o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn—I cannot say whether the other windows of the house I was in were open. I cannot say whether my friend Ruttonjee Rustomjee could see from the window at which he was standing. About the injury that was caused to the door and lock all I can say that people were striking at them. I was confused at the time and went home without looking at the injury. I went to the liquor shop at 4 o'clock with a newspaper reporter and saw the lock broken. The door was entire. The lock was in two pieces which I saw. The lamp projects from the house about a foot and a half, and I could see it. The rioters consisted of Seedees, Arabs, and Memons; the Seedees and Arabs predominated. There were a few Memons. The prisoner who was in front of me creating a disturbance was telling others "Strike, strike" (maro, maro.) The prisoner first commenced to strike on the lamp and door, and the others followed the same course. I noticed that the prisoner had a grey beard, stout body, and a round turban. He wore a *Banian* over a *Rubja* smaller than that which he is now wearing. I was looking at the prisoner upwards of a quarter of an hour during the riot. The prisoner was facing towards me for about fifteen or seventeen minutes.

Two more witnesses were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the informant, and the magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry to Thursday the 8th April. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, when Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, appeared for the defence.

Byramjee Eduljee said—I keep a liquor shop and reside in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I remember Friday the 13th February last. I had been in my shop that morning. I went to my house after 12 o'clock in the afternoon. Everything was in order when I left my shop. I observed from my house that Mussulmans were creating a disturbance. They were shouting "Deen, Deen," and throwing stones. I remained in my house till 3-30 p.m. I then went to my shop. I saw a lamp, padlocks, and liquor bottles in the shop were destroyed. I have sustained a damage of about Rs. 500.

Bhojoo Ramjee said—I am a police sepoy, and do duty in Chuckla. On the 13th February last, at 1 p.m., I was sitting in the verandah of Mr. Inspector Framjee's house in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I saw Mussulmans, Arabs and Seedees, coming from the direction of Juma Musjid. They came near the chowkey and shouted out "Deen, Deen." They had sticks and stones in their hands. When they commenced pelting stones at Mr. Inspector Framjee's house I told them not to do so. They did not obey my orders. I saw stones thrown by the prisoner at the door of the house. Prisoner said to me that "you are Framjee's household sepoy." I was standing close to the verandah railing. Prisoner then went to a firewood shop opposite Mr. Framjee's house. He broke the bamboo railings and took some bamboos out of them. Prisoner and five others then went towards Alaibaug. Mr. Framjee in the meantime came down. Mr. Framjee told them to go quietly on the road, they did not mind Framjee, but continued to throw stones. Mr. Framjee then tried to disperse the mob. The mob then attacked Mr. Framjee. I had seen the prisone before. I know him by sight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—There was another police naik at Framjee's house. He was standing in the street. When the accused came up there were a great number of people with him. He was at the head of them. On seeing the mob I was considerably frightened. I saw the prisoner on the 30th of last month in this Court. I did not know the name of the prisoner.

Narayen Crustna, a police naik, was next examined, and Mr. Hearn closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson then addressed the Court for the defence.

The Magistrate considered that there was a *prima facia* case made out, and the prisoner was accordingly committed to stand his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following is an abstract of the cases committed for trial at the second Criminal Sessions :—

1. Dulsookh Hurgowund and eight others, committed by Mr. Newnham, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for abduction, cheating by personation, abetment of forgery, &c.
2. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, traversed from the last Sessions, for defamation.
3. Kadurbhoy Esubhoy, committed by Mr. Dosabhow Framjee, for theft.
4. Christopher Addison Ramos, committed by Mr. Connon, for criminal breach of trust.
5. Ellapa Nursoo, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
6. George Jackland and Abraham Dellow, committed by Mr. P. Jacob, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
7. Balcrustna Isram, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking.
8. Shewa Narayen and another, committed by ditto, for ditto.
9. Seewasing Veersing, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
10. Edward Lester and Thomas O'Donnell, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
11. Shaik Bapoo Alibhoy and three others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for selling and buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution.
12. George Hayes, Edward Ellis, Caleb Charles Deating, and Silas Wride, committed by Mr. F. A. Charles, for theft.
13. Nuthoo Crushnajee and three others, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for robbery.
14. Rama Lingoo, committed by ditto, for theft.
15. Mahomed Hoosein Shaik and two others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wrongful restraint and abetment of fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it had been satisfied.
16. Nubbeebux Ahmedbux, committed by Mr. Ryan for rioting and being a member of an unlawful assembly in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street on the 13th February last.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opens to-day. The singular feature of it is that it has been found necessary to appoint two Courts to dispose of the cases, although they are very much under the number usually committed for trial. The circumstance is quite exceptional and is not known to have arisen since the establishment of the High Court. It is accounted for by the fact that the first case on the calendar, the Koth Succesion Criminal Case, in which the prisoners are charged with abduction, cheating by personation, &c., is an unusually heavy one and is likely to occupy two or three weeks. It will, therefore, be tried before Mr. Justice West, while the other cases will be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all sixteen cases implicating thirty-eight prisoners, nineteen of whom are Hindus, eight Europeans, nine Mahomedans, one Parsee, and one Indo-Briton. Besides the Koth Succession Case, which, it may be remembered, was transferred from Amedabad by order of the High Court, there is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of selling a minor, one of rioting and being a membe of an unlawful assembly, one of robbery, one of defamation, one of fraudulently causing a decree to be executed, one of criminal breach of trust, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, two of housebreaking, and four of theft. One case (the *Parsee Pauch* defamation case) was traversed from the last Sessions, while of the other cases, one has been committed by Mr. Connon, seven by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, three by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Mr. Patrick Ryan, one by Mr. H. Newnham, one by Mr. Jacob, and one by Mr. F. A. Charles.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending 1st instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree on 23rd, 5 feet 7 inches. Rubee reaping in progress. Crops poor. Measles in Tatta town. Prices of grains risen.

Hydrabad.—High winds with dust during first week of past fortnight greatly damaged mango blossom; violent gale on 30th from south-west with dust. Rubee crops being reaped. Public health good.

Shikarpore.—Weather much warmer. Fall of rain on 18th over the Rohree Division and now threatening.

Upper Frontier.—Crops ripening. Nights cool. Dust storms.

Ahmedabad.—Rubbee harvest commenced and favourable. Public health good.

Kaira.—Cotton being picked. Weather and public health good.

Surat.—Cotton healthy; other crops nearly reaped. Weather and public health generally good.

Broach.—Crops all picked. Weather and public health good.

Khandeish.—Cotton market drooping. Best cotton 47 to 49 pulla. Public health good.

Nassick.—Harvest completed. Public health good.

Tanna.—Ague and small-pox to a slight extent. Slight cattle-disease in Murbar and Bassein talookas.

Poona.—Hot weather continues. Public health good except in Indapore where fever prevails.

Cattle-disease slightly exists in Mawal and Havelli.

Ahmednuggur.—Slight cattle-disease in talooka Ankola. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Ague continues at Pandharpore. No change since last report.

Satara.—Crops harvested. Fever in Walwa and Maun.

Belgaum.—Cotton crops indifferent; scarcity of water in Chikodi talooka.

Dharwar.—No change since last report.

Kulludghee.—Cotton nearly reaped. Scarcity of water at Mudibehal, Bagewadee and Indee. Health good.

Kanara.—Second crop satisfactory. Slight fever and small-pox prevail. Cattle-disease also prevalent.

Wudwan.—Weather moderate. State of crop before. Health good.

Baroda.—Cotton picking completed. Public health good.

Kolaba.—Cutting of rubbee crops almost finished.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the fortnight ending 27th March 1874). Dry season rice crop has commenced shooting forth into ears. Rubbee crops are being reaped. Public health good.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. NAGOTANA, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Boyd, Colonel Palin and lady, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. KILLARNEY, 1,061 tons, Captain James O'Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (March 26th), calling at Hoodooda and Aden, with a general cargo and six hundred and sixty pilgrims as passengers.

THE S.S. HECTOR, 1,533 tons, Captain T. H. Sherb, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 6,346 bales cotton, 687 bales wool, 305½ cwts. sursee seed, 6,842½ cwts. linseed, 1,050 cwts. hemp, 516 cwts. ground seed, and 9½ cwts. niger seed.

THE S.S. ROYAL MINSTREL, 873 tons, Captain G. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from North Shields (February 15th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez via the Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Alsen, Riebe & Co.

THE S.S. CELLA, 1307 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (February 24th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with Mr. J. W. Ingersoll as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE A. H. LLYOD'S P. S. CASTER, 1342 tons, Captain G. Marnesig, will sail to-day for Trieste &c. via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Trieste :—Lieut. Col and Mrs. H. H. Lyster, Col. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Anderson, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Fred. Carter, Mr. Dappe, Miss. Schwar, and Col. C. F. Hicks. For Suez :—Mr. and Mrs. G.F. Tavenor.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. MOOLTAN, 2,257 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from China, &c., with the hina mail and the following passengers :—Mr. J. M Gregor, Mr. P. C. Mody, Mr. Joyner, Mr. Sandison, Mr. Wilson and eight natives as passengers. She brought the following cargo : From Hongkong—2 boxes preserves, 2 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 78 boxes silk piece-goods, 95 chests glass bangles, 585 packages silk, 762 packages tea, 1,463 packages sugar-candy, 5 boxes glass beads, 13 cases cigar, 97 packages matting, 2 boxes China ware, 3 packages wearing apparel, 15 chests aniseed, 27 packages brass leaves, 2 boxes cassia oil, 2 packages sundries and fans, 2 boxes white copper, 1 box cotton piece-goods, 5 chests vermillion, 5 packages false pearls, 1 box silver ware, 1,000 empty pots, 31 chests green tea, 1 box fowl fat, 12 pieces elephant tusks, 49 bags long pepper, 25 slabs tin, 35 boxes benjamin, 3 boxes mango stone, 1 case nutmegs, 1 empty bottle baskets, and 1 case boots. From Singapore.—60 slabs tin, and 9 packages specie. From Calcutta.—20 bags cheeretta, 10 bags soojee, and 2 bales piece-goods. From Penang.—3 boxes rupees.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Crustna Bhowan, bamboo cooly in Ritchie, Steart and Co.'s Mill.

Jan Mahomed Carsum, umbrella-seller.

Alfred Benjamin Duggan, contractor.

William Nock and Edwin Alfred Nock, the first-named insolvent is a pensioner, and the second an English writer.

Appajee Ramchunder, hack buggy-keeper.

Essa Mulloo, dyer.

Sillamon Jo sub, lately trading in Bombay and Kurrachee, under his own name, as a dealer in sundry articles.

Malvee Bhugwandass Gungaram (alias Bhuggoobace Gungaram), merchant.

Pandoba Munajee, contractor.

Memon Oomer Joosub, formerly a dealer in lime, now unemployed.

Salvador Fernandes, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Chintoo Roodrajee, Nama Luxumon, and Awoobace, widow of the late Luxumon Ambajee, labourers.

Cursondass Bhoocumbhai, mehta.

Runsord Madhowrao, and Gopall Anundrow, the first-named insolvent is a clerk in the Paper Currency Office, and the second a clerk in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Dhunbaee, widow, dealer in hides.

Budroodin Meeyakhan, dealer in millinery.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 21st March.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	20 15 0	111
Goods	2,597 10 0	289
Electric Telegraph	14 11 0	0
Total	3,174 4 0	Total 400

HIGH COURT.—10TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Visjee v Poonja Waljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

286-72—Trabjee and Sayani—Javerbai and another v Mancooverbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

740-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cawasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Skipsey.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazulla Khadarji v Parmanund Mathooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevy.

441-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gopalrao Myral v Munchoobai Gullandas—Dallas and Lynch.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Laxmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Poonja—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

81-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevy—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secretary of State &c.—R V Hearn.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurrivullubdas Culliandas v Punalall Punumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurrivullubdas Culliandas v Punalall Punumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

235-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Kemp Jacombe Hood and other v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn Cleveland and Peile.

418-73—M. H. Khan—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J. C. Cama.

206-72—M. H. Khan—Sha Umbaram Tribhovundass v Jumnadass Jalbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

671-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

465-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdool Taleb B v Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Dallas and Lynch.

NOTE OF THE RESULT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TIRHOOT.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

27. Sir Richard Temple, when he visited Behar, arranged the circles into which the sub-divisions were to be divided, and the Behar officers have been since engaged in manning these circles. But it seems to me that there is among some of the local officers in Behar a somewhat unreasoning prejudice in favor of European, and against native, agency; and that the harm which has resulted from delay in Durbhunga, and perhaps some other places, has been caused by too much keeping everything waiting for European officers, both as regards general relief arrangements and public works. It is really quite impossible that a properly efficient European Superintendent can be supplied for each circle and each work—I mean efficient at all points; combining sufficient experience, knowledge of the country, tact, and judgment. So many of our Bengal districts are more or less pressed or threatened that we cannot supply very large numbers of competent European officers. We sent to the famine districts all we could—and I believe as many as the local officers asked for. We have denuded all our districts not threatened to, I may almost say, the last man. The following note shows the number of officers of different classes sent to Behar for relief work :

Covenanted civil servants	30
Military officers	44
Uncovenanted officers	59
Officers locally engaged	39
Total	181

The Government of India most readily acceded to all that we asked in the way of assistance. A large number of military officers were placed at our disposal for both transport and relief work; and, in addition to some competent civil officers previously obtained from the North-Western Provinces, some civil officers were ordered from the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bombay. Authority was also given to the local officers to engage all the competent Europeans to be obtained among the resident European community of planters and others, and several gentlemen who offered themselves in Calcutta were engaged and sent up. The total number of superior officers specially employed on relief is as follows :—

Covenanted civil servants	51
Military officers	69
Uncovenanted officers	92
Officers specially engaged	54
Total	269

Many of the officers assigned had, however, a long way to come; and when they arrived it cannot be said that all the circles were efficiently filled. The fact is that, for such a system as is proposed, we want not only energetic and painstaking officers, but also an intimate knowledge of the people and of agrarian affairs, land tenures, rent, and revenue. It is only exceptional military officers and experienced civil officers who are well fitted to deal with such matters. In Behar the grain transport operations are of enormous magnitude and importance. These operations, including the putting and maintaining in order the roads used for the grain traffic, are in charge of a staff of officers under Colonel Macgregor, a most excellent and energetic officer, and to complete his arrangements about all the most effective military officers who arrived were required and absorbed. Some of these officers are rendering extraordinary service: Major de Kantzow for instance. Some of the unemployed officers of superior rank proved to be hardly well fitted for duties of a civil character, and have charge of the less important ghats and changing stations. Altogether, it happened that though this Government had in its distribution list assigned a good many military officers for relief work, I found not one so employed in Tirhoot, and I believe only one in the whole Patna Division; while only one more seemed to be available. Of the gentlemen casually entertained, some proved well qualified in their degree, others not so well. The civil officers from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay, proved to be generally very young men, and they had much to learn of a new country and language. In fact, I may almost say that the only officers of sufficient experience and knowledge available in Behar were the civil servants belonging to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a few uncovenanted sub-divisional officers. I have placed in charge of circles all civil servants who are of more than a few months' standing; but I very soon felt strongly that a good and efficient native officer would be far more fitted for our purposes than a very inexperienced European, and that both to fill circles not provided for and to assist the European officers, we must get as many good natives as possible. I am sure the Commissioner of Patna does not share the prejudice I have alluded to regarding the exclusive employment of European agency in places of trust; but all the districts of his division having suffered, few of the existing officials could be spared for extra and special work; and the tehsildarse system not being in vogue, it is very difficult to extemporise an efficient native agency. The Bengallees are very different in language and habits from the Hindustanees of Behar.

28. In the dilemma in which I was placed, besides ordering up a few selected Bengallee Deputy Collectors and authorizing the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions to entertain and send up a few temporary men for famine service, I appealed to Sir William Muir for the loan of some native officers fitted for the work. Sir William responded most promptly and handsomely. Sixteen selected men were at once placed at my disposal, more than half of whom arrived and were posted by myself while I was on the spot.

29. I was thus enabled to complete or nearly to complete the circle officers required for Northern Behar. Under them assistance was necessary, especially under the less experienced European officers. Some of the native officers from the North-Western Provinces, some temporary Bengallee assistants, and others, were posted for this purpose, and Sir Richard Temple, who was going to Allahabad about the reserve carriage, promised to try to get a few more men from thence. A selection is being made from the ranks of candidates for the Native Civil Service at Hooghly and Calcutta. A number of native officers of the army had been promised by the Commander-in-chief, and their despatch arranged in communication with Sir Richard Temple. Though not ordinarily fitted for independent civil duties, these officers may be most useful assistants, and they are being distributed accordingly.

Above all, full authority has been given to entertain every man capable of rendering good service whom the country itself affords. Without a good proportion of men possessed of local knowledge, foreigners must be at a great disadvantage.

30. By means of these arrangements it is my desire that in each important circle the officer in charge should have (1) a capable assistant, generally a good native or occasionally a junior European officer; (2) an officer specially charged with those local works which are not put under the Public Works Department, and whose duty it will be to see that the jeyt ryots and others in charge of these carry them out honestly; that people are paid regularly; that they do not get relief twice over, and generally to see that the system works; and (3) an inferior native assistant.

Deputy Collectors and full tehsildars from the North-Western Provinces should generally be put at the head of circle. Where experienced officers become available, they may be placed over junior officers hitherto in charge without any disparagement to the latter.

31. Under the circle officers come the superintendents of village groups already alluded to, that is to say, over each group of villages there will be some one in charge to look after the relief operations generally in the group, to manage the operations at the grain stores, and to keep the circle officer informed of what goes on. Where a local man, a zemindar, or planter, or zemindar's tehsildar, will undertake this personally or through his agents, such may be employed, but it must be clearly understood what each undertakes to do.

32. Finally, each village will have its own organisation. Lists of zemindars, headmen, and patwarees of each village are to be prepared; it is to be ascertained whether each will do something and each is to be pressed to do so either personally or through agents. I cannot too much impress on all officers, as I have impressed on those at Durbhunga, the necessity of attending to this, of not acting as if they were in a strange or hostile country, but of utilising those whose duty it is to assist the people, and finally through them, or in the last resort without them, to get at the headmen and representatives of the people themselves.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Howe, a very efficient North-Western Provinces officer, in charge of the worst part of Chumparun, has already organised this system without waiting for the completion of a large paid establishment. He says: "The sub-divisional committee of Ramnuggur, with the two sub-committees at Baitbur under Colonel Boulderson and at Bagaha, are now in full working order. The tuppah (Bulthur) has been divided into halkas (circles), and each member is to take charge of one. Lists of all the poor requiring relief are prepared by the putwarees (village accountants) and tested by the member in-charge of the halkas, who is also responsible for the distribution of food to those in the lists, whom he, after examining, finds unfit for work. I think it is better at first to do what is absolutely necessary, *viz.*, to support those who otherwise must starve, and gradually to perfect the system in introducing the various rules laid down for committees. An organized village-to-village relief system has been formed, which will effectually relieve those who most require it. I am much assisted in this tuppah by Sheik Salamut Ally, an influential and public-spirited zemindar. In this tuppah the headmen of each village and the putwarees send in certain amount of food sufficient to last the poor of his village of whom he receives a list (an extract from my register) and whom he is bound to supply twice a week. The greatest safeguard against abuse

English Government will not take upon itself the responsibility of assuming in Turkey and Persia that control over the native Governments which is demanded as a security by European capitalists before they will invest their money in a railway running through those misgoverned countries. M. de Lesseps claims, on the other hand, for his scheme that it will run in Asia only through Russian and English territory, for he considers that the Russian frontier really extends to the Oxus, and that Afghanistan is practically one of the protected States of the Indian Empire. If, then, he can get both Russia and England to agree that his project is a good one, the thing is done. And why should they not agree? We are thankful to believe that at last the Government of India has fairly abandoned the obsolete and stupid foreign policy of treating the Himalayas as a sort of natural Chinese wall for the English possessions in India, and of discouraging any kind of intercourse between India and the countries beyond those mountains. It is certain, too, that if Russia and England are too meet one another some day in deadly strife for the dominion of Asia, the existence of a railway will give no advantage to one combatant over the other; while in times of peace—that is, for 19 years out of every 20—it must do infinite service to both States. Our own belief is that an overland railway will be specially beneficial to India, because it cannot but develope native trade, which is now checked by the dread the people of this country have of crossing the sea. The scheme, however, is yet in its infancy, and the main object of the journey of M. Vigtor de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart is to consult the leading political, commercial, and railway authorities in India, and with the help of what they hear, and what they may observe for themselves during a few months' stay in Upper India, to collect statistics which will justify the formation of a company to make preliminary surveys of the territory from Peshawur across the Hindoo Koosh to the Oxus. We heartily wish success to the enterprise, and we are sure M. de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart may count on obtaining the courteous co-operation of the Indian Government and public. The above article proves that the political Press of British India begins to speak favourably of the new project, and likewise that the only objection expressed by the masters of India is always that ancient and unfounded fear that India may become necessary to Russia at some more or less distant epoch. How strange it is that in Europe civilized nations should be able to exist in all the relations of good neighbourhood, and without attempt to subjugate each other, but that the question should immediately present a different aspect when it relates to Asia. There, two civilized nations having become neighbours must therefore begin a death struggle for the domination of Asia. We confess that this idea is beyond our comprehension, and we think it quite possible that in Asia, as well as in Europe, we could desire to remain at peace with a good neighbour. We are informed that, in consequence of a report submitted by the Ministry of Public Works, orders have been issued by the Government to take into serious consideration the project of M. de Lesseps for an Indo-Russian Railway. Accordingly, a committee is being formed of the most competent men of all the departments to study the project, after which a second committee will be appointed to examine the terrain and decide as to the direction in which the line is to be definitely carried."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, MARCH 7.

ONCE more Prince Bismarck has been interviewed. Herr von Jokai, the eminent Hungarian poet, patriot, and statesman, accidentally finding himself in Berlin, was received by the ever watchful Chancellor, and treated to a regular lecture on the international relations of the day. As this is a topic which has recently attracted much attention, in consequence of the visits exchanged by leading Potentates, I proceed to give you Herr von Jokai's report in full, as it has appeared in the Magyar journal *A Hon*:—

"Thanks to the good offices of my friend Herr Karl Braun, the well-known member of the German Parliament, I succeeded in obtaining an audience of Prince Bismarck the day after my arrival at Berlin. It was a peculiar audience. He spoke and I listened. He received me at 9 p.m., a comparatively early hour, as he is in the habit of seeing visitors after midnight. His mansion is the most unpretending in the whole Wilhelm Strasse, and so is the porter you meet at the door. The man wears no livery, for does he carry a baton or any other insignia of office. I rang, he opened, and had me conducted into an ante-room lighted up by one remarkably simple lamp. Passing through a room beyond this, I entered the study of the famous Chancellor. I was struck by the same absence of pomp, or even elegance, which I had noticed in the other apartments. A few chairs, an iron couch, an iron chest, and an iron man seated at an enormous writing table. When I add that a huge St. Bernard's dog sleepily looked at me from under the couch I have enumerated the whole contents of the room.

"Prince Bismarck is a man of athletic height and breadth. He stands rather more than six feet in his shoes, has shoulders to match, and powerful hands, with a grip of cast steel. I was astonished to find him so different from his portraits, which represent him as gloomy and morose-looking, and altogether do not do him justice. He has light, confident eyes, a healthy, clear complexion, a martial moustache, and a wonderfully high, broad forehead. He reminded me of Desk, and in fact is the very type of a Hungarian nobleman of the older times.

"The Prince kindly stopped the well turned phraseology with which I was opening the conversation. He said he was glad to find me still so young. He had read my first productions years ago in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, then a very clever paper, as he significantly added. Upon my telling him my age he replied that he was ten years my senior, and offered me a cigar, which he had fished out of the iron chest. I told him I was no smoker; neither is he as far as cigars are concerned, his habitual companion being a meerschaum pipe of extraordinary proportions. Just as we were sitting down a door opened, giving admission to the Princess and her daughter. Both were in splendid evening dress. The Princess, a truly aristocratic lady, of imposing beauty even now; the young Countess an ideal form beaming with youth and grace. They were about to go to the Palace, and came to say good-bye. Bismarck dismissed them with a patriarchal kiss, charging them to convey his respects to their Majesties.

"We sat down and the Prince began to talk. I listened. He said:—'It is necessary there should be a strong and consolidated State in the centre of Europe, like the Austrian Monarchy. I was so convinced of this political necessity even in 1866 that I hastened to conclude peace, when I might have gone on making war, notwithstanding all my friends said to the contrary. In the Cis-Leithan half of the Austrian Monarchy, the direction of public affairs naturally belongs to the German element; in the Trans-Leithan, to the Hungarian. The other Austrian nationalities may supply the State with good soldiers; but political capacity, intelligence, and money belong to the Germans and Magyars, in preference to the rest. It is impossible to break up Austria into a number of petty States, according to the nationalities of its various inhabitants. Such an arrangement would never do, and I am therefore decidedly of opinion that the present dualistic form of Government, being in unison with the history of the past, and promising to strengthen the solidity of the whole, should be kept up. You Magyars may have fought Austria in former times; but even your wars make you one, and at present neither of you can dispense with the assistance of the other.

"I observed that all judicious politicians in Hungary wished to perpetuate the present institutions, by which the defence of one half of the country was equally the business of the other.

"The Prince continued:—'Some of our good friends suspect us of intending to annex the German portion of Austria. Is it really possible for any one to imagine that we are going to burden ourselves with some mere priest-ridden Provinces? Or are we such habitually imprudent people that we are likely to go in for conquest when we have already Alsace and Northern Schleswig on our hands? But the worst of it all is that, for military reasons, which we had no right to slight, we have been obliged to appropriate a strip of French-speaking country in Lorraine. Oh, those Frenchmen! Those implacable savages! Just scratch the Parisian cook, tailor, or perruquier, and you will not be long in discovering the Red Indian underneath all his superficial gloss. No, we have to stand sentinel against the French, who are our mortal enemies, and we have no idea of involving ourselves in fresh troubles, on our Eastern frontier likewise. It would be a nice mess indeed to increase the German Empire by so many Provinces bent upon pilgrimaging and that sort of thing. Besides, Vienna and Pesth are destined to become the commercial centres of the South-East, but of what use would Vienna be to us as a mere border town? The more I think about it the more convinced I am that a German Minister who should prepare to annex Austrian territory would deserve to be strung up without more ado. For myself, all I can say is this—that I should be tempted to go to war to keep the German Austrians out of Germany rather than admit them. But in all probability Austria will enjoy a prolonged peace. German diplomacy has succeeded in renewing the ties between Austria and Russia, and, as it is our interest to be on good terms with both, we are clearly obliged to keep them on good terms with each other. The alliance of the three Empires is a great fact. We have established this new and most beneficial league, not to suppress liberty, as the Holy Alliance did in days of yore, but to secure peace, promote freedom, and advance civilization. I am glad to see that, in consequence of all that has happened, the King of Hungary is a popular and beloved Sovereign in his loyal country. All the various tribes of Austria are devoted to the Throne. Let them remain in harmony with each other, and your future is insured. Moreover, whoever endangers the safety of Austria must be prepared to find Germany arrayed against her. But I confess I cannot see whose interest it is to attack you. What could Russia gain by adding Galicia to her territory? Extending from the Baltic to Japan, and determined to pursue a conqueror's career in Asia, were it only to give her dissatisfied elements something to do, she knows better than to aspire to fresh acquisitions in this part of the world. There are, certainly 3,000,000 Russians in Galicia, but they are barbarians, and would hardly benefit her. Nor must you forget the serious trouble she has in accustoming her 3,000,000 Germans to the system she has lately introduced. I am afraid the new system is scarcely calculated to produce favourable results. The German in Russia, while he remains a German is an excellent citizen. He is honest, upright, industrious, and a true pioneer to intellectual culture. But make him a Russian, and he not only loses all his good qualities, but at once adopts all the worst vices of his new nationality. I dare say you know the Russian proverb (the Prince quoted Russian, and then translated it for my benefit), 'The Russian steals for himself; the German for himself, children, and grandchildren.' This is perfectly true. When the German once takes to certain foreign habits he loses principle altogether, and exaggerates every vice he adopts. Russia, therefore so far from wanting foreign territory, has a deal to do before she can consider herself the mistress of her own house. As to her alleged intention of protecting Transylvania or of enabling any one else to protect it, I have always looked upon the story as a myth.'

"Upon my adverting to the Oriental question, the Prince said:—'Russia has no business in the east. What do you expect her to do with Constantinople when she has got it?

"'In such a case,' I replied, 'there is probably some hope of Russia's abandoning the policy of exciting dissatisfaction among the Sclavonian nationalities of Hungary.'

"The Prince retorted:—'You must know that there are two Russian policies. The one is the official policy of St. Petersburg, the other proceeds from the Russian Ambassadorial Palace at Constantinople. The moment a Russian diplomatist is appointed to act as Ambassador at the Turkish capital he goes mad. That is to say, he becomes what all his collegues at Istambul are. He catches the infection of the place, and, out of mere spite to his brother diplomatists doing duty at the Porte, gets up an intrigue or two as fast as he can. He prepares to remodel the world, redistributes Europe and Asia according to the inspirations of his disturbed frenzy, and is a very great man indeed—until he is recalled. Depend upon it, if Hungary suffers from Russian machinations, they proceed from Constantinople, not from St. Petersburg, and, accordingly, are perfectly harmless. The Czar and his Government are earnestly attached to the pacific policy they have pursued so long.'

"I ventured upon the expression of a doubt whether this policy would be adhered to in the event of the Crown changing hands. The Prince at once observed:—'The Grand Duke Cesarewitch will continue the policy of his father. He is an honest, thoroughly respectable loyal gentleman, and sincerely attached to family life. There is nothing in the absurd rumour attributing to him the wish to imitate the career of a Napoleon or Tamerlane. Neither is he at all anxious to obey the injunctions contained in the testament of Peter the Great. What he delights in is family life. You Magyars have nothing to fear from him. The only man in Europe who might be disposed to create a commotion at this moment is the Pope. You are not a Catholic?'

"'I am a Protestant of the strict Calvinist persuasion. But even if I were a Catholic, this would hardly modify my politics. Hungarian Catholics are enlightened and temperate men, and have no idea of quarrelling with Protestants about the merits of their respective religions.'

"After indulging in language about the Pope which must remain unprinted, the Prince said:—

"'This reminds me of what the commander of a Hungarian regiment once told me about the three religions of your country. I heard his Hussars constantly speak of "*Isten, Isten*" (God, God), until one of them said, "*Harom Isten* (Three Gods). When I asked him what it all meant, he, not being well up in the Magyar tongue, replied that they were speaking of the Catholic, Protestant, and Greek religions. I must say I did not believe it, and continued my inquiries in another quarter. At last I ascertained that the expression was a forcible ejaculation rather than anything else. At all events, it was not exactly a prayer.

"'Nor is it so now,' I answered.

"The Prince's secretary entered the room. On seeing papers in his hands, the Prince rose, shook hands with me, and invited me to a party next evening, when he said he would have great pleasure in introducing me to some German members of Parliament.

"A word in conclusion. While conversing, the Prince played with a couple of gigantic lead pencils. They were long enough to do service as walking-sticks. When dilating upon the unprofitable results sure to ensue from annexing Austrian territory, he said, 'We do not want to annex anything—not even so much as could be covered by this pencil.' I said to myself that on my large map of Austria that pencil would just reach from the Bohemian frontier to Trieste."

Herr von Jokai, during his stay here, has moved much in political and literary society, and been deeply impressed with the general anxiety of the Germans to keep on good terms with Hungary.

THE PLUNDER OF THE SUMMER PALACE AT PEKIN.

(*From the Times' own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, MARCH 8.

THE claims put forward on behalf of the estate of the late Emperor Napoleon, including that of the Empress Eugénie to the Chinese collection, were referred to a Committee for investigation. Among the witnesses summoned before it figures General Cousin de Montauban, Count Palikao, who commanded the French force in China when the Allies took Pekin and the Summer Palace. According to his evidence, which has just been published, and which contains some curious particulars, that Palace never was sacked. This may surprise many persons in England, who are under the impression that not only was the Palace pillaged, but that the loot was secured almost exclusively by the French troops. Not so, according to the General, who gives circumstantial details of the whole business. The bulk of the army, he says, including the whole of the English, was at Pekin, protecting the baggage and keeping in awe the three cities, the Tartar, the Imperial, and the Chinese, when he set out with a detachment for the Summer Palace, a vast parallelogram, of which the longer sides are about a league in length, with fortifications, and including 15 or 20 Palaces and pavilions, each one of these having a different use. One was full of silks, the produce of a tax which requires every manufacturer to send in the first piece he makes of each sort. A part of these was used instead of ropes, which were wanting, to picket the French horses. Then there was a Palace full of drawings, a series of 4,000 illustrating the whole history of China. The soldiers, ignorant of their value, trod them underfoot and used them as firing. Scarcely 200 were saved; 14 of these are in General Montauban's possession. Then there was the Carriage Palace, in which were found some magnificent coaches presented to the Emperor of China by an English embassy in '48. Since then they had never been used. The iron work was loose, and the leathers had become as hard and brittle as wood. One Palace was full of furs, and there were others the French did not visit. Tartars defended a pavilion used as a habitation by the Emperor, and the detachment had to fight to get in. Two of General Montauban's orderly officers were wounded, one of them having his hand nearly amputated by a sabre cut. The instructions of the French and English Commanders were identical, and were to the effect that they were to avoid molesting the people, but to press hard upon the Emperor, who was looked upon as responsible for the war:—

"When we had driven away the Tartars, who took refuge at the extremity of the enclosure, I had sentries posted, and directed two officers, with two companies of marine infantry, to protect the Palace from depredation, and to allow nothing to be removed until the arrival of the English Commanders, to whom I immediately sent. Thus there could be no pillage. But I must mention a fact which explains, to a certain extent, that a word has been spoken against which I protest with all my strength. We were operating in a country where everything was unknown to us; our little army was lost, so to speak, in the midst of that enormous population, and, in spite of all our precautions, we were followed by a band of Chinese of all sorts, who profited by the various incidents of the campaign to take all they could get. As soon as we had forced the entrance of the Summer Palace, these marauders took advantage of their local knowledge to scale the walls or get through the breaches, and it was easy for them to get into pavilions unoccupied by us, and of which we did not even suspect the existence. Many marauders were caught by our soldiers as they were making off laden with booty, but many also escaped with their plunder, which they sold for a song."

Nothing, however, the General distinctly asserted, had been touched in the Emperor's Palace when the English arrived. In conformity with their instructions, and with the intention of making a strong impression on the Chinese Emperor's mind, the allied Commanders resolved to consider all the contents of the pavilion reserved for his personal habitation as lawful prize, and a Mixed Commission was named to divide the booty between the soldiers of the two armies. On his return from a reconnaissance, General Montauban learnt that some soldiers had discovered a hiding-place under the Imperial pavilion, in which had been deposited costly furs and gold and silver ingots. The Mixed Commission divided this, and the sum allotted to the French Army Corps was 420,000f., from which the General infers that the total amount was between 800,000f. and 850,000f.; but the exact amount, he says, was set down in the *procès-verbal* of the Anglo-French Commission. He points out that in all that was done there was nothing of the nature of indiscriminate pillage. Everything was done regularly, in conformity with the instructions given, and with the regulations in force. The General proceeds to explain why the objects seized at the Summer Palace were sent to the Empress, and he confirms what you were formerly told—that she had shown great solicitude for the troops composing the Chinese expedition, and had repeatedly sent them cigars, tobacco, soap, medicine, lint made by herself and her ladies; and that the soldiers, greatly touched by her kindness, spontaneously resolved not to sell their share of the booty, as the English soldiers did, but to offer to their Sovereign the objects allotted to them by the Mixed Commission. They had a perfect right to do so, the General adds; the more so as, according to the regulations, they were entitled to a share of the value of the cannon captured during the expedition. Of these there were nearly 900, all of which were sent to the arsenals by the French naval officers, excepting two little bronze guns, 16 inches in length, quaintly ornamented, and which were reserved as a present for the Prince Imperial:—

"These pieces were mere playthings, and had no value except as curiosities. I hear that during the Commune they were put in a place of concealment in the Tuileries, where the fire did not reach them, and that, in clearing away the ruins, they have just been discovered."

Finally, General Montauban gave the Committee some explanation of the burning of the Palace, so far he said, as his memory served him:—

"Our object in taking possession of the Palace was, in conformity with our instructions, to make an impression on the Emperor's mind and decide him to sue for peace. Most of the Sovereigns on the far East are very sensitive to losses that affect them personally, and very indifferent to those which only fall upon their subjects. We hoped, therefore, that this vigorous demonstration would have a good result. Unfortunately, our hopes were not realized soon enough to save some unfortunate European envoys from frightful tortures; still more, the correspondent of *The Times* was put to death, and it was when the bloody fragments of his body were found that the English resolved to burn the Palace in revenge for the murder of their countryman. I perfectly remember that I then made some observations to Lord Elgin, who replied in a form of discreet confidence, 'What would *The Times* say of me if I did not avenge its Correspondent?' Such, gentlemen, are the observations I had to present, and I will repeat, in concluding, what I said when I began:—There was no pillage at the Summer Palace, and as to the burning it was not only justified, but imperiously required by the tortures and assassination of our envoys."

It is necessary to state that Count Palikao's deposition has not yet been officially published, and that the accuracy of the above version of it cannot, therefore, be guaranteed. I have no detailed account of the Anglo-French War in China at hand to refer to, but, as far as memory serves me, there seems some chronological confusion in this last paragraph. It strikes me that the treacherous seizure of the small group of Englishmen who went out with a flag of truce, and who were cruelly tortured and some of them murdered, was made at an earlier period of the campaign than that above stated, and that some other details are inaccurate. But the events referred to are still sufficiently recent for there to be plenty of living witnesses of them to challenge those inaccuracies if I am correct in believing them to exist.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In case no other person thinks the subject worthy of notice, pray allow me to deny in the most emphatic terms the accuracy of General Montauban's account of the burning and plundering of the Summer Palace in 1860, as given in one of Reuter's telegrams in *The Times* of March 5.

I had full opportunities of judging, and can write with confidence on the subject.

Yours obediently,

March 7. EXPERTO CREDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I observe in your Paris Correspondent's letter which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday that General Montauban is reported to have stated, when giving evidence with reference to the presentation by the French Army of certain valuables found in the Emperor of China's Summer Palace to the Emperor Napoleon, that a mixed Commission was appointed to divide the booty taken in the Palace equally between the English and French Armies, that "there was nothing in the nature of indiscriminate pillage," and "that everything was done regularly in conformity with the instructions in force."

The facts, I believe, are shortly these: The Summer Palace, as well as the Treasury where the ingots referred to by General Montauban were found, had been in the possession of the French Army some hours before any steps were taken for securing to the English Army any share in the captured property, and it was only when one of the English Prize Commissioners, seeing the French soldiers in full possession of the Treasury, insisted upon a fair division of the treasure, that any measures were adopted by the French for guarding it from further pillage by their soldiers. As regards the other valuables taken by the French upon their first capture of the Palace, I am not aware that any division was ever made.

The Palace was not burnt for several days after its capture, and was destroyed, not to avenge the death of Mr. Bowlby, *The Times* correspondent, as is apparently implied by General Montauban, deeply as that gentleman's death was lamented, but as a punishment, inflicted upon the Emperor of China for an act of treachery to a flag of truce perpetrated by his Government, if not by his direct instructions, and the subsequent murder of some, and the ill-treatment of the remainder, of those who have been captured while under its protection.

General Mantauban, as reported some days ago, appears to have stated that the English at one time also proposed to destroy the Emperor's Winter Palace, which is situated in the centre of Pekin. I believe I may positively state no such act was ever even contemplated by Lord Elgin. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 11. H. B. L.

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